

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER. BY RITCHIE, DUNNAVANT, TYLER & WISE. PRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1858.

THE DESTINY OF THE SOUTH AFTER

DISTINION. Those men who brood over the imaginary evil the South sustains under the Federal Union, have so long contemplated their own gloomy imaginings tha they have lost eight of the blessings of liberty and selfgovernment. The glories of independence and the blessings of freedom would be immediately swapped for an increase of the price of cotton. "Cotton is King." and the subjects of this "monarch" are ready to become the slaves of any nation who will give a few cents more per pound for cotton. Read the following, clipped from a communication signed "Butler," in the Charleston Mercury :

ler," in the Charleston Mercury:

"By throwing open their ports to the trade and
shipping of England and Europe, and exchanging
their rich staples for the manufactures and money of
customers, who would be forward and glad to open a
free intercourse with them, they (the South) would at
once be placed under the gold droppings, or would,
receive the wealth-diffusing returns of the most enriching commerce ever before enjoyed by any people. Charleston and Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans

would at once become Tyres.

The South, under a separate government, would be brought into direct commercial intercourse with England and Europe, and would be under no necessity of land and Europe, and would be under no necessity of maintaining expensive steam-lines, or a military marrine for the protection of either of her trade or her seaboard—as the ships of other nations, laden with the rich products of her teeming soil, would be convoyed by, or enabled to traverse the ocean safely, under the guardianiship of the navies of those nations, or of their respective governments."

Our destiny, after disunion, according to "Batler," is not independence. The dreams of a splesdid empire that once filled our own imagination in contemplating a dissevered Union must remain only a dream Nationality must not be entertained; no "military marine for proctection" will then be needed-for what nation would dare molest the cotton grown by the staves of England and of France!

Our produce in "the suips of other nations would be convoyed by" the navies of our masters; and our "trade" and "seaboard," under the "guardianship of the navies of those nations, or their respective governments," would be secure from every harm. Does not this simply mean that the Southern States as "a separate government," are to be the mere "cotton colonies" of European nations? Are we to disconnect ourselves from New, to become again, the colonies of Old England?

Such double treason is disgusting; treason alike to the Federal Union, and to the South. The manly spirit of the Southern States revolts at such suggestions, confirmatory of the taunts of our enemies, that slave States possess no elements of military strength. The South will remain in the Union as long as her interests are regarded and her institutions respected. but when injustice and oppression force the dismem berment of this Union, the South will never become the protected colonies of other powers.

Possessed of every element of power and of strength when the South dissevers the present Union, it will be to assume position, either as distinct nationalities, or confederated sovereignties, among the powers of the earth.

The South, as "a separate government," will never for the enhancement of the value of cotton, consen to be without "a military marine for protection:"-Those gallant States will never seek "the guardian ship of the navies" of other "nations" or "govern ments." Every feeling of independence revolts a such treasonable suggestions. If this be the des tiny which the contributor to the "Charleston Mer cury" proclaims for the South, Virginia will never seek part nor lot in any such slavish subjection for all

"Butler" anticipates through "dissolution of the Union, certain ruin to the Northern States, by severing them from the main sources of their wealth and properity;" and for the same disruption of the Federal Union, the above quoted disgraceful and degrading in ducements are held out to the Southern States, "as the means of placing their domestic institutions less within the reach of the daily dangerous interference to which they are now exposed." We can not see the logic of the argument, that by disunion from New, and be coming the colonies of Old England, any additional security would be given to slavery. "Butler" estimates every national sentiment by a mercenary stand. ard; dollars and cents measure the blessings of the Federal Union, and facility in obtaining cotton is to be a douceur to English emancipationists. The rule to "judge others by ourselves" does not always apply, for others may not be as mercenary as "Butler

would have his readers believe the cotton States are If the "Mercury" does not more carefully super vice the contributions that appear in its columns the charge of Toryism may be again revived. We entertain too much respect for the people of South Carolina, to believe that such treasenable sugges tions find any echo in the breast of the Palmetto peo ple. They are too proud and powerful to become the slaves of any nation. "Cotton" may be their "king," but they cannot be willing, for the enhancement of this sovereign, to become the subjects of other nations.

"Butler" intimates that the "gold droppings" o the commerce of a dissevered Union would make "Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New Orleans' the "Tyres" of modern times. Not that "Tyrus" of Phoenician glory, whose "ship-boards" were the "firtrees of Senir." whose "masts" were the "cedars of Lebanon," whose "oars" were the "oaks of Bashan and whose "sails spreadest forth the fine linen with broidered work of Egypt." Not that "Tyrus of perfeet beauty at the entry of the sea," whose enterprising, industrious and sea faring people made the remotest extremities of the commercial world tributa ries to her glory and her wealth. These material evidences of power are scarcely compatible with "a eparate government," without "a military marine for tection of her trade and seaboard." A nation whose merce was "under the guardiauship of the us ries" of other powers, would never rival the glery and power of that "Tyrus" whose splendor "asten lehed all the inhabitants of the isles," making "the Kings" thereof "eore afraid and troubled in their countenance." But there is an era in the history of "Tyrus" which will become the ideal model of these

cities, when they submit their destinies as "a separate

Government" to such advisers as "Butler."

"Tyrus" once shone in splendor as a Phonician city; these cities of the Federal Union now rival that glory. The mariners of ancient "Tyrus" carried the commerce of the world, and the mariners of the world now seek the commerce of these cities. The gold and ebony of Ethiopia, the spices, gems and ivory of India, the perfumes and drugs of Arabia, the sliver of Tartessus and the amber of Prussia, were not moreagerly sought by the merchants of Tyrus, than is the fleecy commerce of these cities of the Federal Union by the navigators of the world. But, not satis fied with the "fullness of wiedom and the perfection of beauty," the "Butlers" of ancient "Tyrus" sowed the seeds of dissension in that "Eden, the Garden of God," and "Tyrus," "a separate government," was soon swept from the face of the earth, and the "place thereof knoweth it no more." So will it be with these cities of the Federal Union, when, as "se parate governments, without a powerful marine t protect their trade and seaboard," they seek "the guardiauship of the navies of other natione," under the advice of the "Butlers" of the Charleston "Mer

CROPS DESTROYED The amount of sugar destroyed by the inundation in Louisiana is estimated at 50,000 hogsheads-worth \$3,000,000. The cotton destroyed by the overflow on the banks of the Mississippi, it is said, will be 100,000 bales, worth probably about \$4,000,000. In the Wabash Valley, as represented by the Evansville "Journal," the losses by the farmers and property owners will certainly be equally as heavy. That

"A friend, who has been voyaging over the Wa bash bottoms in boats and steamers, represents the whole valley to be a lake, in width reaching 10 and 15 miles from shore to shore, and almost requiring a compass to navigate it. He was ferried from Vin cennes to Lawrenceville, in Illinois, a distance of limites, over water, passing over a settled and cultivated section of country, now submerged from 6 to 10 feet deep. These wide, rich bottoms, which yield such stores of food, and contribute so largely to our ex ports, will be barren and desolate wastes this summer Those who ordinarily supplied so many mouths, by their labor, will themselves seek food this year from others. The amount of the loss is incalculable."

BOOK RECEIVED.

We found on our table, "A Poor Fellow"-w "dressed"-of good character; and after perusal, w hope to find that the acquaintance of this "Poor Fellow" has been a pleasure and a profit to us. To be had at the bookstore of G. M. West.

SINKING FUND-STATE BONDS. In the "Richmond Whig" of the 17th instant there is an article over the signature of "Justice," which, as the writer is laboring under a misapprehension of facts, deserves an answer. The article is as fol

lows: THE SINKING FUND-STATE BONDS. THE SINKING FUND—STATE BONDS.

ALBEMBALE, June 14th, 1518.

I saw it announced under your commercial head, a tow days ago, that the commissioners of the sinking fund were in the market for Virginia bonds, and although I had heard that they intended to use the fund under their control in purchasing bonds at the market value, under authority granted by the General Assembly. I could not believe, until I saw your announcement of the fact, that they would use the State's funds, to shave its unmatured paper at a discount of ten per cent, whilst there is a much larger aum of matured bonds in the hands of parties who desire payment, than the surplus on hand, and who have desire payment, than the surplus on hand, and who have held them over, thirty years; and, notwithstanding the bonds are payable at the discretion of the Legislature, af bonds are payable at the discretion of the Legislature, at ter maturity, I contend that good faith requires the Com-missioners to pay first, all matured bonds, to parties de-siring payment in full, instead of using the sinking fund, which was created for the purpose of paying the bonds of the State as they matured, and for no other purpose—in-stead of using the State's own funds in sheeing its own unmatured bonds. No one need to wonder that our State credit is so low, when the agents of the State are permit-ted to purpose with a course unrehuked. If an individual credit is so low, when the agents of the State are permitted to pursue such a course unrebuked. If an individual
were to pursue such a course, though he might have it as
much in his power as these same Commissioners have, he
would not be countenanced in commercial circles; and if
they expect to raise the State's credit by the course they
are pursuing, and pay none of the matured bonds, until
they can no longer use the State's money under their control, in sharing the unmatured bonds, they will, I think,
have an opportunity, at no very distant day, to shave with
all the sinking fund that will accumulate at twenty five,
instead of ten per cent., and weary the patience of

JUSTICE. JUSTICE.

Now, if the writer of the foregoing, had examined the report made by the commissioners of the sinking fund to the General Assembly at its late session, he would have discovered that the commissioners recommended the very view that he himself has taken.

In that report they say that there are three classes of the debts of the State. Lat. Those redeemable at specified date, to be paid when that date arrives. 2d, Those redeemable at a specified date, and thereafter at the plessure of the General Assembly, provided that pleasure shall not extend beyond fifteen years after the specified date; and, 3d, Those redeemable in the years specified, but afterwards at the pleasure of the General Assembly without limitation.

They furthermore state that "the first class of these debts is certainly not redeemable, the day of payment not having arrived. The second class, the amount being small, may, if redeemable, be liquidated with perfect ease during the next year, when the day of payment for the whole amount will have arrived."

"In the view we have taken of the subject, the se cond and third classes may be placed upon the same footing. In either case they may be redeemed at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with a limit to that pleasure, in the second class, to fifteen years from the day of payment. The question is, has that will been expressed, and how has it been ascertained ? Prior to the adoption of the Constitution, the payment of the third class of bonds might be postponed indefinite-

"But since that time, by its provisions, an amount

is required to be set apart, which must redeem the deot in less than 34 years; and it is worthy of note that the given day of payment, of the entire debt, will arrive at or about the expiration of the 34 years. The Legislature, therefore, by the Constitution, has no longer an unlimited period for the exercise of its pleasure, as to the entire third class; and it has contormed to the Constitution by appropriating annually a sum exceeding the amount of annual interest of the debt, to redeem it within the required time; and morever, has directed its agents (the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund) to redeem the debt as provided for. They reserved, originally, the right to pay at a given day, with the option to extend the time, beossession of the means to pay at the day named .-But the reason of the reservation cesses when they provide the funds; for by so doing they prove their ability and desire to redeem; and hence we legitimatey conclude a provision of funds by law is an expression of their pleasure; and that, therefore, whenever we have sufficient funds on hand, and the given day of payment of any debt has arrived, we have authori-

authorised to nurchase, and to espeel the debt." "And it follows from these premises, that when we have the money on hand we ought to redeem, in the tent to realize from 7 to 10 bushels of wheat per acre. order of the given day of payment—that is, the oldest first, without regard to the fact whether the bonds | land in a practical and judicious manner, they would bear five or six per cent. interest. The obligation in | not only realize more produce, but would at the same | with his tongs. The red her iron gave out abundant each case was to pay at a given time, or thereafter

ty to redeem; when it has not arrived, that we are

in effect, when the money was provided." "Then if this be the case, there is no necessity to purchase this portion of the debt at all, because we have the power, when in receipt of funds, to call in the desert, as would be the case, were all our planters and debt absolutely, redeem it an stop the interest. Insathe State debt, to enquire whether we ought to pur- tions and crumbling villages, we would see flourish chase at the market rates or not. But as a question | ing towns , instead of a few scattered hamlets we of State policy, and of morality too, we cannot avoid | would see smiling scenes and populous cities; and expressing the opinion that when the given day of this would apply particularly to the counties on the payment of a debt has arrived, it is not right to post- Appointtox, and those within the region we have pone the creditor by a plea that you have not the described. In Cumberland there are still some fine ability to pay, or that you have the option not to pay, I lands in original growth, and some rich bottom lands, when with the same breath you direct your agents to purchase the bond which is due, for less than you avail themselves of the use of fertilizers. The lands agreed to pay upon its face. It may be different in a case when the amount agreed to be paid is not due, for in that case the credit was a part of the contract and if the length of the credit is reduced, you may justly abate something for the payment in advance."

This was the unequivocal opinion of the commissioners of the sinking fund, expressed to the Legislature, informing them how the commissioners intended in future to apply the funds under their management. The Governor, also, in his annual message, commenting upon the sinking fund, approved the action of the commissioners, and after stating what that action was, added, "and I recommend that the Legislature shall enact, as a means of raising public credit, that none of her bonds shall in future be sunk, or redeemed, or purchased, with her own funds at less

than par." After considering the report of the commission and the Governor's recommendation thereon, the quantly more injurious than beneficial; therefore, sci-General Assembly passed anact on the sixth of April entific knowledge is as essential to the planter as last, requiring the commissioners after payment of to the chemist.

The interest on the State debt, to devote that part of FARMVILLE, it the fund intended for redemption at their disposal, "to the purchase, at their market value and cancellation of any outstanding bends or certificates of debt not redeemable:" and to invest the portion intended for investment "in the outstanding bonds or certificates of the said debt, at their market value," and to be held for the benefit of said fund.

"Justice" will be able to say, after reading the report of the Commissioners, and the law of the State. by which they are governed, whether the Commis sioners did not do all in their power to manage the fund in accordance with his own views, and whether they are liable to the accusation he has made against them. Being bound by the law of the land, they are

only carrying out its beheats. But, in justice to the Legislature, it is but right to say, that the public creditor has no right to complain; for the bonds which he purchased, or upon which he made the loans to the State, bear upon their face the terms of the contract, which was, that the bonds were to be paid on a given day, "and thereafter at the pleasure of the General Assembly." If the bonds were above par, then the creditor would not desire the beginning a squadron which has proved to ineffectual for the ends in view. It says, "whatever the control of the const of Cloba, being engaged in the slave trade; she has arrived at Port Royal." The London papers, however, by the Europa make some allusion to the prevalent excitement in this country. The Times, in a leader on the searching of American vessels, retterities its objections against the policy of maintaining a squadron which has proved to ineffectual for the const of Cloba, being engaged in the slave trade; she has arrived at Port Royal."

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The London papers, however, by the Europa make some allusion to the prevalent excitement in this country. The Times, in a leader on the searching of American vessels, retterities its objections against the policy of maintaining a squadron which has proved to include the provided to the prevalent excitement in this country. Legislature to express its pleasure to redeem, but now that they happen to be below par, he cries aloud for standing that he was not to be paid when the given day of payment arrived, unless the Legislature chose to order the payment, and their option was unlimited. Now the Constitution has prescribed that every debt shall be paid within thirty four years from the date of

THE ENGLISH CRUISERS AND PRIZE MO-NEY .- THE SLAVER CORTEZ.

The Key West correspondent of the "Charlesto Courier" repeats, what is now generally supposed to be the case, that the activity of the officers of the British cruisers, in boarding so many vessels in the Gulf, has its origin in the capture of the Cortez, which proved to be a rich prize. The writer gives the fol owing as coming from Lieut. Pym, of the Jasper: "A few weeks ago," said Lieut. Pym, "when crui

"A tew weeks ago, said Lieut. Pyin, "when cruising off the Moro, I boarded an American vessel that had just lett port, and in answer to inquiries for news, was told that a splendid clipper ship was fitting out for the slave trade, and would be ready to sail the following day. I accordingly watched for her, and had the satisfaction the following day of taking waluable prize. [This was the Cortez.] She had the most complete outlit, a large stock of provisions, ample accommodation for 1,500 slaves, and besides a ample accommodation for 1,500 slaves, and besides a bag containing 2,300 doubloons—with which her cargo was to be purchased. Proof being sufficient, she was taken to Jamaica, libelled and condemned.—She was a lawful prize, and sold, with all on board, for \$100,000. The steamer Styx, being in right, wae entitled to one half the prize money, or my share would have been \$10,000. As it was I received \$5,000 for a couple of hours work."

It is further stated that seventeen shots were fired at the ship before she gave up, all of which were fired

The Times has another leader in favor of puttting at the ship before she gave up, all of which were fired by Lieut Pym, who, fearing she might be a mer chantman, all blame would be attached to him alone The captain of the Cortez, when overhauled, threw his flag and his papers into the sea, and declared him.

[ Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.] A Tour Through Virginia and the South OUR SOILS, MINERALS, MANUFACTURES, TRADES, PLA-CES, SCENES AND PEOPLE, CONSIDERED AND DE-

> LOCOMOTIVE SKETCHES No. III.

Lands on the James River and the Appointator, in the vicinity of the Richmond and Danedle and South Side Rail Roads. In our last, we alinded briefly to the lands of a few ounties in the vicinity of Prince Edward. In this

we propose to take a rapid glance at this section of the country generally, in regard to its lands, crops, soils and modes of culture pursued. Much of the lands in the counties, included within the region above mentioned, was at one time rich and under cultiva tion-that is, they were cleared, planted and exhausted; though at first they yielded abundantly, almost spontaneously; and, as long as they yielded even a bars support to the husbandmen, they were scratched over and over again; but the time came, as it must inevitably come, wherever the soil is taxed beyond its strength, year after year, without assistance or return, when it would no longer yield even a bare sup port, and consequently it was abandoned, as a matter of necessity more than choice. Many a once rich and flourishing plantation, even the sites of villages, are lost amid the piney barrens which now cover themtheir owners long gone and forgotten. These de plorable results have operated seriously and fatally against the prosperity of Virginia. Instead of becoming rich and fertile, as in other States and counties, many of the older plantations, or first settled parts of this State, have become waste and desert, more dreary and inhospitable than the original wilderness; which, in fact, was and is, warm, fertile and productive. But no country in the world could long stand the barbarous treatment pursued by many of our old, and still too many of our present planters. Instead of becoming rich, as the lords of the soil invariably should, they are becoming poor, and less and less able to reclaim their lost ground. But we do not wish to be indiscriminate in our remarks, since many of our farmers and planters have long since seen the error, which was left as a legacy by our predecessors. But when the lands were cheap and new, and when the means of keeping them in "good heart" were difficult of access, and in many cases impractical, we must conclude that the pioneer planters were more excusable than ourselves, who have, with canals, rail roads, plank roads, &c., every opportunity of enriching our lands, and consequently the State and our

Our letter on this subject must necessarily be short and we want to be brief and plain, and to show, if possible, the fatal consequences of that barbarous system of cultivation, still so generally pursued in Eastern Virginia, where, more than anywhere else, is a scientific and practical knowledge of the soils and their treatment particularly required. We have a light but warm and generous soil, that gives out its strength in profusion, and consequently its patural fertility soon becomes exhausted. But being supplied abundantly with the natural means of renewing that fertility, there cannot be any reason or sense in allowing the land to lose "heart," or its powers of production-for abandoning whole plantations, for allowing villages to become deserts, and the most beautiful parts of the State to decay, when a small arcount of knowledge might be so profitably employed. Throughout these counties we find thousands of scres at a stretch, of "old field" pines, or lands which originally were the best in the State, or this section of it; and we find too that even now the same process is cause it was doubted whether the State would be in | going on. The richest uplands are raked and scratched over, year after year, until they will not yield even the seed required to till them; they are then abandoned, and in a few years are clothed in a dense forest of old field pines, which spring up as if by magic. It is doubtful whether more of the piney barrens are reclaimed, or more of the cultivated and exhausted lands are abandoned to the pines.

Many of our planters cultivate, or scratch over from 500 to 1000 and even as many as two or three thousand acres of ground, year after year, without the least attention to manures or fortilizing, and are con-If they would only cultivate half or one third of the er or fertility; and by suriching instead of impoverishing their soil, they would be anrishing instead of impoverishing themselves; instead of making the State a farmers so blind to their best interests, it would blossom like the rose. Instead of old field pines, we would see we have not deemed it necessary as to this portion of | green and fertile fields; instead of deserted plantawhich are very productive; but few of the planters | der storms. of Buckingham are generally more billy and naturally less fertile, though portions of the county are equal to any in the State; but limestone exists in this? county fit for fertilizing purposes, and the means of obtaining manures are abundant, both by rail road and canal. In Prince Edward and Charlotte, manures of all kinds are used more extensively, fine crops are obtained, and rich farms are more frequent in consequence; bones, horns, hoofs, lime, gypsum, t world. phosphates, guano and all kinds of putrescent manures are made use of by many of our intelligent agriculturists. In this connection, however, in speaking of manures we would remark, that it is not alone essential that we should merely purchase and use indiscriminntely, guano, lime, gypsum, or other manures; we should know how, when and where to use them; and these probably are the most essential requirements of the cultivator, since injudicious applications are fre-

S. H. DEBow. FARMVILLE, June 14th, 1858.

THE BRITISH AGGRESSIONS IN ENGLAND VIEWS OF THE ENGLISH PREST-THE QUESTION

DISAVOWED. The London papers, received by the Arago, make no comments on the reports which had reached them of the late aggressions by British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico. The London journals take the accounts from the New York Times; and the London Times, in publishing them, merely says that "all the New York papers have leading atticles, written in rather an angry spirit, on the proceedings of the British cruisers in overhauling American vessels." Our London cotemporaries also publish the proceedings in the Senate on this subject, but make no comment thereon.

In its West India news the London Times, announcing the seizure of the Cortez, which created such an excitement here, says: "Another fine schoon-er called the Cortez has been captured by the For ward gun bost off the coast of Cuba, being engaged

the right of the case may be, and however far Americans may be ready to go, at present, for peace sake. redemption. The creditor is in a better condition at | we cannot but look forward to a day when it will be this day than he was at the time the loan was more agreeable, and at the same time more unnecessary, for the Americans to submit, and a still greater let down for our pride to give way." After passing some censure upon the apathy of the American Government in the suppression of the slave trade, it concludes as follows: "We do not compel her to the virtue she has not; before very long the mere attempt must bring on a fearful war. Is there no such thing as giving up a crusade which began with being op-tional and is found to be ineffectual? Is nothing to be surrendered except after the loss of 30,000 lives on both eides, and thirty millions of money? Is there no other use equally benevolent to which we could put the half million and valuable lives annually sunk

n those squadrons?"

In the City Article of the Times some reflections are made on the same subject, and it is asked whether supposing America to be unwilling to find ships for the slave trade, if the squadron might not make an agreement for one or two American officers to be reeived as permanent guests on board British vessel while searching on such duties, and for all searches to be conducted under the auspices of such American officers.

The Daily News editorial, on the same subject, re-

garde the affair as a disagreeable one, but thinks it is premature to jump at conclusions without hearing both sides of the question. It discredits the reports made by some of the American Captains.

mane by some of the American Captains.
The same paper draws a contrast between the selfemancipation policy of Russia and the slave policy
of America, and incidentally reviews the career of
Tourqueneff and Edward Everett, upon the latter of
whom it casts some hitter reflections. ed. England cannot refuse the reparation demanded by Cass: and calls for such forbearance in the mat

unless the British Government recede from its unles Times has another leader in favor of puttling

er complained of as will not endanger the friendly

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.] Virginia Baptist General Association-American Tract Society-Ex President Tyler-The Hotels-

Crops, Sc., Sc. Hampton, Va., June 16, 1858. Hampton, Va., June 10, 1989.

Mesers, Editors:—Our little town has been very quiet since the adjournment of the Virginia Baptist General Association. The large number of delegated and visitors congregated here at that time, gave new your rounds when life to every thing, and caused many regrets when

the time came for them to leave.

The Baptists in this, as in other States, are rapidly advancing, not only in numbers but in wealth and in-fluence. Some of the first men, in point of talent, in this country, are now members of that society. The number of members, in this State alone, is over

The debates, during the late meeting in this place were able, exhibiting at all times a proper Christian feeling. The most interesting and that which caused most excitement, not only among the delegates, but extending to the spectators, was the report of a committee upon the action of the American Tract So

ciety.

The report recommended the publications of that society to the various Baptist Churches in Virginia, upon the ground that at a recent meeting of the society the action of the committee of fifteen was suaciety the action of the committee of fifteen was suaciety the action of the committee of fifteen was suaciety the action of the committee of fifteen was suaciety the action of the committee of fifteen was suaciety the action of the committee of the commi tained. This report was vigorously opposed, by both laymen and ministers, and warmly advocated by some of the first men in the denomination. The former contended that their (the Baptist) denomination, was the first to cut loose from the tract society, so seen as that society in 1857 determined to issue works discussing the question of slavery, and not withstanding the society had, at a late meeting, sustained their committee of fifteen it failed to repeal the tuined their committee of fifteen, it failed to repeal the obnoxious resolutions of 1857.

The debate lasted several hours, when the question The debate lasted several hours, when the was taken, and by an overwhelming insjority the report of the "Committee of the Association" was indefinitely postponed; virtually, thereby, disapproving of the course of the Tract Society.

Those best acquainted with this body, unite in

ving of the course of the Tract Society.

Those best acquainted with this body, unite in saying, it was the largest delegation which has ever assembled. They seemed nell pleased with the town and country, and especially with the unbounded hospitality of those who entertained them.

This part of Virginia is attracting general attention. We hear of persons every day, desirous of moving to the town, or wishing to purchase one of

the many beautiful and productive farms near by.— Ex President Tyler has very recently purchased of Capt. Newton, a beautiful place on the water, not far from the town. The place contains about three acres of land, for which he paid \$6,750.

scres of land, for which he paid \$6,750.

For healthiness, good society, fine land, and excellent male and female schools, we know of no place superior to this section of old Virginia. Visitors are arriving at the Hygeia at Old Point. Some tew have been stopping at Dr. Banks' and Burcher's. In a two days large numbers are expected.

The crops of wheat, which were so promising a few weeks ago, have been attacked with the rust, and fears are now entertained that they will be seriously damaged. Should it be general much less wheat,

damaged. Should it be general made this year, and of an inferior quality, must be made this year, than several years past. Yours, &c., OBSERVER. [From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LIGHTNING. Our records of lightning phenomena are continued a all their fullness and minutise.

No case of death by lightning in a steamboat of

But two deaths by lightning have occurred in buildiags furnished with metallic lightning conductors; one of these was at North Prairie, Wisconsin, July 8, 1855 —the other at Walden, Vermont, July 18, 1857. the other at Walden, Vermont, July 18, 1855. 1 have no doubt, could I have seen these two buildings immediately after they had been struck by lightning, that I should have found such traces of the lightning. se would have explained the apparent failure of the

These facts will allay the fears of many persons who are in etsamboats, railroad cars, iron vessess or iron buildings, or in vessels or buildings furnished with lightning conductors, during thunder storms.

A case of suffering came under my cwn observa-

A case of suffering came under my own observa-tion. A person in a house not furnished with rods was, during thunder storms, so agitated and distressed that all the members of the family in the house were in attendance to soothe and quiet her mind; but on the house heing thoroughly furnished with metallic lightning conductors, her sufferings during thunder storms while in the liouse wholly ceased. We re-corded a few years since the death of a lady at or new corded a few years since the death of a lacy at a new proughkeepsis, from alorm, during a thunder storm.

We have inade extensive inquiry of shipmasters as to the effect of the wind upon ships spars that had hightning conductors upon them, and have not heard of a single instance in which the wind had carried on the story of the away the spars of a vessel with a lightning clain up

The impression is very general that steamboats are never struck by lightning. This is an error; steamboars have sometimes been study by the study of ocean steamers are liable to be struck by lightning.

• We have a record of the lightning striking a piece hot iron, that a blacksmith held on an anvi

ton, New Jersey, was so highly charged with electri-city, during a thunder storm, that it gave shocks to

lightning rode were in use, grottoes under the water stitution, but also to West Point, from which the

At the Great Salines of Kanawas, where the in-At the Great Salines of Kanawas, where the inflammable gas rises in vast columns to the height of
eighty feet in the air, fests were expressed that the
gas might become ignited by lightning, and the
whole parface destroyed by volcanic action. No fests
of any such reaght need be apprehended, for the gas is
covered with water that the lightning, with all its
mighty powers, cannot pass through, unless furnished
with a covered conductor.

I have a letter of recent date from California, in
thick my correspondents mention the occurrence of the Kichgood and Petershurg Railroad Company.

which my correspondents mention the occurrence of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company, of a thunder storm—a rare visitor to that part of the world.

ordered to be printed at the late annual meeting of the Stockholders, and conveying the asymptotic state. On the Coest of Peru, thunder and lightning is very

rare, but earthquakes are of frequent occurrence; while on the opposite side of the 2 ndes lightning is very frequent, and earthquakes almost uni nown In the Arctic zone we meet with no records of arthquakes, or thunder or lightning.

During thunder storms, we have occasionally re-

one cent per foot. Each rod should to in one entire

ning, of persons repesing on beds with iron bedsteads. E. MERIAM. BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y., June 10, 1858.

[From the Washington Intelligencer.] .

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

Until recently the depth of the ocean and the haracter of its bed have been concealed from human character of its bed have been conceased from tobservation ever since its waters were separated from the dry land. For ages many efforts were made to solve these problems, but without success, until Lieut. John M. Brooke, of the United State Navy. was fortunate enough to hit upon a contrivance which has effectually removed obstacles in the way of their solution, until his invention, deemed insurmountable. And now that a practical result of incalmisble value to the whole world, due mainly to the revelations of his lead, is on the eve of accomplish ment, (the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph.) it is due to him that public attention should be directed to the agency which his invention has had in encouraging the projectors of this grand scheme to prosecute the

work. We learn from Lieut. Maury that until the inven-tion of Brooks's lead, it never that been ascertained whether the plummet had ever reached the bottom. This doubt has been completely removed by Brocke's contrivance, and the depth of the ocean approximated with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes.—

Nor was it known whether there might not be currents over the bad of the manner of wife interest. Nor was it known whether there might not be cur-rents over the bed of the ocean of sufficient strength o prevent a stationary position to the telegraphic ca-ble or strading agencies there, adequate to the destruction of the wires. The lend has established the act, that the water which covers the bed of the ocean is in a state of perfect tranquility, and a soft cushion there provided, upon which the wires can safely rest, free from all danger of disturbances from any source. le it then, an improbable supposition that but for the discovery of these facts, due entirely to Brooke's invention, capitalists never would have invested their capital in an enterprise involved in so much uncer-tainty, and in the execution of which so many unknown obstacles were to be encountered? Nor can it be believed that the Government either of this coun try or of England, would have lent their aid to an un

dertaking which, but for the revelations of the lead, would have been justly stigmatized as visionary and unworthy of serious consideration.

The newspapers, both in this country and abroad, have lately been filled. have lately been filled with accounts of the preparations making for the consummation of this great enterprise, and the appliances invented for the ac-complishment of this grand achievement of the pretew and rare exceptions, from the origin of their la bors to the present time. And, in this respect, Brooke has not fared worse than many of his illustrious pre decessors in the field of inventions. Yet, disposed as I am to do justice to all men, I protest against the

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

VIRGINIA AND KENTUCKY RAILROAD. - We learn by a gentleman just from Scott, says the Abingdon Democrat, that the contractors are pushing shead tinely with the work on this road. The engineers reached this place with their experimental lines of survey last Tuesday. They have succeeded in finding a practical route, at an easy grade.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE -The lot upon which stands the Atheraeum Building, in this city, corner of Murshall and Tenth streets, was sold on Tuesday last for \$12 150. Several adjoining lots, also belonging to the city, were sold at the same time at prices which cause the total amount of sales to aggregate \$55,500. \$25,800.

EXTRAORDINARY GRASS.-Dr. F. S. Thos. recently showed the editor of the Grayson county (Va.) Patriot a specimen of grass, the stalks of which mea-

CORONER's INQUESTS.—The inquests held by the proner of Richmond, from July 27, 1857, to June 15. 1858, number 36. Several were cases of undoubted infanticide. MAMMOTH CABBAGE. - Mrs. John Halliday sent to

the office of the Lynchburg Virginian, on Tuesday, a cabbage of this year's growth, which measured 2 e, and weighed 61 pounds.

ALBEMARLE COUNTY .- Mr. Robertson's resigna tion of the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, for the county of Albemarle, was tendered to the June Court on Monday last, and accepted. An election to fill the vacancy was ordered for Thursday, June 17th CAUTION TO PARENTS .-- A little child, about six

years old, of John Doomer, who resides near the Augusta (Va.) Springs, came to its death on Saturday lest (va.) Springs, came to its deam on Saturday last by drinking laudanum from a vial which had been left in an exposed situation. Medical aid was called, but too late to be of service—the deadly potion had so infused itself into the system of the child that it relent the slean which knows in wathing." Depart "slept the sleep which knows no waking." Parents cannot be too cautious in placing such dangerous drugs out of the reach of their children. Madison County .- Wm. H. Read, charged with

Madison County.—Wm. II. Read, charged with causing his own tailoring shop to be burnt, at Madi-son C. H., has been acquitted by an examining Court, upon the testimony of the witnesses of the Common-wealth. The case was submitted without argument, and the judgment of the Court unanimous.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN GILMER COUNTY .- On evening last week the citizens of Gilmer county were thrown into a state of excitement by the announcement that Mr. Robert Johnson, (formerly of the Valley of Virginia.) had been murdered by his negro man. The circumstances are thus stated in ·Weston Herald:" "For some time past, Bill, the negro, has been ex

"For some time past, Bill, the negro, has been exceedingly anxious to return to the Valley, and has
done everything to provoke his master to sell him...
This Mr. Johnson would not do. On the day of the
murder, Mr. J., accompanied by the negro, went into the iobacco field, or the purpose of setting out plants—the negro making the hills and Mr. J. planting. Nothing of an angry nature passed between them, until just before quitting work, shout sun down, when the negro clubbed his boe, and dealt his master, who was in a stooping position, several severa railroad ear, or to a telegraph operator, or in an iron vesael or iron building, or vessel furnished with metallic lightning conductors, has yet come under our observation during the many years covered by our record in our extensive field of research.

master, who was in a stooping position, several everal mister, who was in a stooping position, several everal mister, who was in a stooping position, several everal mister, who was in a stooping position, several everal everal mister, who was in a stooping position, several everal everal mister, who was in a stooping position, several everal amost instant death. He then dragged the body into a ravine and concenied it beneath some logs and dirt, and then went to the house. The negro's actions aroused the suspicious of Johnson's wife's brother (Mr. Saunders,) that all was not right, where upon Saunders asked the negro where his master was, he replied, that he was in the field, and would be indirectly. Saunders the concentration of the same transfer. be in directly. Saunders then went to the fence and called Johnson sever ... ues-receiting c. answer he returned to the house, and, it now being night, he procured a lantern and started off to search for himthe negro saying that he had probably gone into the woods-after searching for some time the body of the unfortunate man was jound. The negro immediately took to the mountain. A strong force, however, started in pursuit, and the next day succeeded in taking him and bringing him back. He is now confided in the jail at Glenville.

"It is supposed, by a good many, that the villate

intended to marder the entire family, he having, upon his coming to the house, walked into Mrs. Johnson's chamber, carrying the not with him. His designs to kill Mrs. J. and her child, if such were his intent, ons were frustrated by the natrance of her brother, who came in at the back door about the same moment the negro came into the room by the front door.

The negro denies the intention of killing Johnson when he struck the first blow, but after having walked off a short distance he concluded he might as well return and finish him, which he accordingly aid. The affair creates considerable excitement.

AN ADVENTUROUS VIRGINIAN -Mr. Ficklin, a na tive of Albemasie county, has rendered very valuable services to the army in Utah. We have frequently seen his name mentioned in connection with ex-ploits demanding great courage and endarance.— The following from the army correspondence of the Baltimore Exchange will be read with interest: An arrival of more interest to the army, which oc-curred to day, is that of Mr. Ficklin, who was dislast fall on an expedition to the

the fireman who was probing the hot iron with an iron bar.

It is known to observing managers of dairies, that milk is sometimes changed by distant thunder; the brewer finds distant thunder occasionally to stop fer mentation; and the butcher, when there is much lightning, of a pecutiar hind, sees the fresh meat is larger than any the butcher, when there is much lightning, of a pecutiar hind, sees the fresh meat is sharket stall become putrid, and exhibit a green coloring matter upon its surface and if narses and physicians will notice, they will see that the sick are affected by thunder storms.

The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is free from the considerable number of animals have been escausi; a considerable number of animals have been escausi; a considerable number of animals have been estable, and has not been wholly unsuecessful; a considerable number of animals have been estable, and saturable number of animals have been estable, and saturable, and even that was eaten by himself and party. He at leagth became very much estraightened for provisions, and at one time lad himself and party. He at leagth became very much estraightened for provisions, and at one time lad himself and party. He at leagth became very much estraightened for provisions, and at one time lad himself and party. He at leagth became very much estraightened for provisions, and at one time was eaten by himself and party. He at leagth became very much estraightened for provisions, and at one time was eaten by himself and party. He at leagth became very much estraightened for provisions, and at one time was eaten by himself and party. He at leagth became very much estraightened for provisions, and at one time lad himself and party. He at leagth became very much estraightened for provisions, and at one time was eaten by himself and party. He at leagth became very much estraightened for provisions, and at one time lad himself and party. He at leagth became very much estraightened for provisions, and at one time lad himself and party. He at leagth be fireman who was probing the hot iron with an British America, and has not been wholly unsueaffected by thunder storms.

The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is free from lightning—thunder has never been heard or lightning—seen from within this Cave. In ancient times, before does honor, not only to his State and mer military in were made as a place of perort for safety during thun-institution is a legitimate ramification. He formerly few revolvers hung from his waist, he used to thread

ments of the executive efficers of the road for the year ending June lst, ISSS, has just been issued: It is an object of gratification to all interested in the prosperity of this well conducted railroad, to per ceive, that notwithstanding the unprecedented em barrassmeats a har had to encounter, in common with others, during the financial confusion of the corded observations on the changes of temperature every sixty minutes. Only a small number of thuse for the year "to an amount equal to that of the prefor the year "to an amount equal to that of the pre-ceding year of prosperity and activity." This has been done, too, under circumstances additionally un der storme cool the sir.

Lightning rods can be erected at a very small cost:
Lightning rods can be erected at a very small cost:
been done, too, under circumstances additionally un
favorable, the mildness of the weather cutting down
favorable, the mildness of the weather cutting down
considerably the receipts for coal transportation, and
the discontinuance of the port Walthall line of steamgrindstone, or with a file. Such rods cost less than
grindstone, or with a file. Such rods cost less than
the discontinuance of the port Walthall line of steamgrindstone, or with a file. Such rods cost less than
the discontinuance of the port Walthall line of steamgrindstone, or with a file. Such rods cost less than
the discontinuance of the port Walthall line of steamgrindstone, or with a file. Such rods which which appointed in the preceding year of prosperity and activity." This has
been done, too, under circumstances additionally un
favorable, the mildness of the weather cutting down
to considerably the receipts for coal transportation, and
the discontinuance of the port walthall line of steamgrindstone, or with a file. Such rods cost less than
the discontinuance of the port walthall line of steamthe discontinuance of the port walthall line of steamthe discontinuance of the process of the port walthall line of steamthe discontinuance of the port walthall line of steamthe discontinuance of the process of the port walthall line of steamthe discontinuance of the process of t which amounted in the preceding year to 12.481 pas-sengers. Upon the completion of the Norfolk and

Cold water should be freely thrown on persons struck down by lightning. We have the record of resuscitation on Staten Island, many years ago, after hours of drenching with cold water.

Metal roofs add to the protection of a house against lightning, but such roofs, for greater safety, should be connected with the earth by metallic rods.

Since gas has been used in buildings for illumination, no serious results from lightning have been experienced in which the gas pipes have been used.

We have met with no cases of loss of life by lighting, of persons reposing on beds with iron bedsteads. the income. Besides this handsome income from the ordinary business of the year, there has been received \$3,984 17, cash on hand; debts said to the company \$12,624 29; deposits and loans \$1,800; from coupons sold to defray the cost of re-construction and additions to real estate, buildings and other permanent property, \$8,742 50, which added to the income make the aggregate receipts from all sources during the year, \$184,058.99

\$184,058.99.
This amount is applicable to the following di-burse-ments:—Ordinary current expenses \$71,727.79; negro hire due last year, \$2,200; extra expenses, being additions to the rolling stock and James River bridge, \$7,487-87; completing the re-construction of the road \$5,694-74; buildings at Richmond, Chester and Pocahontas. \$5 800; reducing bills payable account, \$20,671 39; interest on funded debts \$13,747 08; dividends \$48,705. Aggregate \$165,033 86—leaving a balance unexpended of \$8,025 13.

The report of the very excellent and experienced inperintendent, Mr. E. H. Gill, gives an extended The report of the very excellent and experienced Superintendent, Mr. E. H. Gill, gives an extended and perspections who of the transactions of the road, for the your, showing the expenses and earnings, amount of tomage, number of passengers, condition of the road, rolling stock, and other in not and particulars, which we condense. Receipts for passenger, freight, express, etc.—total \$159.98 03; expenses, \$71,727 79; not receipts \$55.180.24, or 544 per cent. of the entire receipts. The receipts compared with those contents of the Contestion of Faith of the Presbyterial Courts. \$71,727 79; net receipts \$85 180 24, or 542 per cent. The tenter receipts. The receipts compared with those of the last fiscal year exhibit a decrease of \$195 94, and the ordinary expenses of working the road, a decrease of \$10 935 09. The freight of all kinds trans decrease of \$10 935 09. The freight of all kinds trans amounts to 63,841 tons. The decrense of \$10,945,09. The freight of all kinds transported during the year amounts to 62,841 tons. The number of passengers transported was \$3,355; of which 38,673 were through and 44,652 were local and way passengers. Total receipts from this quarter \$80,521,58—a fallin, "of \$3,700,22. Faceipts for express freight and extra baggage \$3,143,30—an increase of over \$1,000 on the past year.

The rond is in excellent condition. The repairs have cost \$5,534,63, or \$221 per mile, and including the jordinary repair of the bridges for the year \$267,42.

The locomotive engines employed number 11, all in the locomotive engines are considered.

The locomotive engines employed number 11, all in good running order, the cost of repairs to which, within 12 months, amounts to \$6,000. The rolling stock, buildings and bridges are in first rate trim, and stock, buildings and bridges are in first rate trim, and Large at present the road needs nothing in the way of addition or improvement.—[Patersburg Express.]

Life of landella Granam

THE REMAINS OF PRESIDENT MONROE. A New York paper of Tuesday has the following Monros: The Joint Committee of the Common Council

enterprise, and the appliances invented for the accomplishment of this grand achievement of the present complishment of this grand achievement of the present century. But in none of these notices have I seen the most remote allusion to the name of Lieut.

Brooke, or to the agency which his invention has had in deciding the fate of the scheme of uniting the Old and the New World by a submarine telegraph. Such, however, has been the fate of inventors, with very tew and rare excentions, from the driving of their large terms of the removal of the Alley Such and the New World by a submarine telegraph. Such, however, has been the fate of inventors, with very tew and rare excentions, from the driving of their large terms. It is probable a standard to the property of the property this subject had a private meeting in the Mayor's of. from Virginia. It is probable a steamer will be char tered for the removal of the remains. THE FORCED MEXICAN LOAN.

The Times has another leader in favor of puttting at the ship before she gave up, all of which were fired at the ship before she gave up, all of which were fired at the ship before she gave up, all of which were fired by Lisut Pym, who, fearing she might be a mer chantman, all blame would be attached to thim alone this flag and hip papers into the sea, and declared him this success has prompted the British fleet to increased zeal in securing our seas in securing our seas in search of vessels random of this first class ship the had been used to the state that the success has prompted the British fleet to increased zeal in securing our seas in search of vessels were, would show that respectability, size and been used to the seas, and declared with the success of the British fleet to increased zeal in securing our seas in search of vessels were, by ould show that respectability, size and been used to the season of this first class ship the had been used to the season of this first class ship the had been used to the season of this first class ship the had been used to the season of this first class ship the had been used to the season of this first class ship the had been used to the season of the single short the season of the single short them to go and sea, and judge for which them to do the static spoint to make an and to the autic law to do used an extended to mention the single short them to go and sea, and judge for which them to do the static spoint of the limitation of the law that the submitted to an excited an end to the autic spoint of provisions of the favorable to support the season of the state country has excited an end to the autic spoint of provisions of the short provision of the spoint of provisions of the state to them to do the submit the place of the state of th

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE

WERNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1858. Immediately after the Senate assembled, on motion Mr. Stuart, they proceeded to the consideration of ecutive business. After some time spent therein, Mr. Meson then moved that the Senate proceed to

the consideration of the following resolutions, which were submitted by him yesterday: Resolved, (as the judgment of the Senate,) That American vessels on the high seas, in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and therefore any visitation, implestation, or detention of such vessels by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the

vessels by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a forsign power, is inderogation of the sovereignty of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent and repeated violations of this immunity, committed by vessels of war belonging to the navy of Great Britain, in the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent seas, by firing into, interrupting, and otherwise forcibly detaining them on their voyage requires in the indoment of the Sanate. rupting, and otherwise torcibly detaining them on their voyage, requires, in the judgment of the Senate, such unequivocal and final disposition of the subject, by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, touching the rights involved, as shall satisfy the just demands of this Government, and preclude hereafter the occurrence of like aggressions.

Resolved, That the Senate fully approves the action of the Executive in sending a naval force into the integral and against the properties of the

fested seas with orders "to protect all vessels of the United States on the high seas from search or detention by the vessels of war of any other nation." And it is the opinion of the Senate that, if it become neces-sary, such additional legislation should be supplied in aid of the executive power as will make such protection effectual.

The question being taken, the motion was agreed o-yeas 32, nays 3-as follows:
YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Bell, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Donglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hammond, Hayne, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones, Kennady, King, Mason, Polk, Reid, Sebastian, Sli-dell, Stuart, Tumbull, Wade, Wright, and Yulee—

Nays-Messes. Broderick, Harlan, and Pugh-3. ABSENT OR NOT VOTING-Mesers. Bates, Bayard Bright, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Johnson of Tennessee, Mallory, earce, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Summer, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey,

Coombs, and Wilson-28.

Mr. Mason remarked that, not withstanding the im portance of the subject, he had refrained from parti-cipating in the discussion, and now would only say that he hoped the question would be taken without

debate. The resolutions were then adopted without a divi Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, t

whom was referred the joint resolution to authorise the Secretary of War to modify the contract mad-with Righter and Crain for the removal of obstrucwith Righter and Can for the Surface and Pass a l'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, together with the accompanying papers, reported them back, and asked to be disaburged from the further consideration of the subject, on the ground that the work has been completed and the contract complied with, and there no necessity for any further action in the premise-The motion was agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Slidell, the Senate then adjourn

THE CHANGES OF A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.—A man named Barnum was last week pardoned out of the Connecticut State prison, after confinement of twenty-six years. The wonderful changes and investions of the last twenty-five years are, he says, all new to him, and are looked upon by him with about the same degree of wonder as if he had just arisen from the dead after a sleep of a quar-ter of a century. He never, until Saturday last, saw printing press, a railroad or a train of care. Hwas taken to the depot at New Haven to see the express train come in, and was much astenished at the

PURCHASE OF STATUES .- Mr. Win. B. A.

nto Boston, mostly from the Southern States. No less than 108,000 bushels arrived at that port during

The "Autauga (Ala ) Herald" has a fing which the proprietors suspend from the top of their effice every publication day. It has fifteen small stars represent-ing the fifteen Southern States, and two large ones in the centra for Cubs and Central America.

DIED. On the morning of the 10th instant, at his residence is the county of King William, OTTONON SLAUGHTER in the 72d year of insuge.

Dren, at Portsmouth, Va., on the evening nst, after painful and protracted suffering with a pulme nary affection. Mr. JAMES M. YOUNG, in the 31st year of his age. He was a native of Smithfield, Isle of Wigh county, Va, but for the last ten years a resident of Wash ington, and at the time of his decease held a clerkship in the county of the last tended to the Navy Dein the discharge of his various duties; as husband, fathe and brother, he was kind, thoughtful and affectionat

At J. W. Randolph's Bookstore and Bindery, 121, Main S. June 17. Seven o'clock, Twelveo'clock, Five o'clock is Doons, 66 68 72

OUT DOORS. RAMILY BACON,-Todd's Hog Round Family June 18 CEO. 1 HERRING, 56, Main st. RGE HERRINGS - Hall barrels family Roe Her rings, for sale by June 18 GEO. 1. HERRING, 55, Main st. OVERINGS SYRUP, Just received, Lover

OLD WHISKEY-"Besore" and "Herr" brands June 18

June 18

June 18

J. A. G. B. DAVENPORT.

ASHLAND FEMALE SEJINARY,
HANOVER COUNTY, VA.

THE examination of this institution will commence
an Monday, the 5th of July. The closing exercises
will be on Thursday, the 5th, when an address will be delièered by Lipina B. Newton, Esq. The patrons of the
school and the public, are insitted to attend.

GRANT'S CHEWING TOBACCO.—A supply of this very superior Chewing Tobacco, in small twists This article is natural, and will please old chewers. PURCELL, LADD & CO.

June 18 Druggists, 122, Main street, corner 13th, BLANCHARD'S PILLE OF THE IODIDE OF IRON-We have been appointed agents for the sale of these well known pills, and are prepared to supply them at lowest prices to dealers and others.

PURCELL, LADD & CO.,

DATENT ROPE MACHINE-The public are re ATENT HOFF, HACHING—THE phone are requested to call at the storn of CLARKSON, ANDER
SON & CO., No 106. Main street, and examine one of
DUTCHER'S PATENT ROPE MACHINES. They are agents
or the sale of the Machines; also, shop, county and State
rights. This is an article worthy the attention of any
one who desires a handsome profit in a small investment.
June 18

STEAMER BELVIDERE, FOR BALTIMORE.

REIGHT received to-day, (FRIDAY,)
and up to the hour of 2 o'clock, P.
M., Saturday, unless a sufficiency be receiv.

d prior to that hour. Consignees are requested to send for their goods to-day Freight for Boston taken through at moderate rates and the expedition. LUDIAM & WATSON, rith expedition. LUDLAM & WATSON,
June 18—2t Office opposite steamers' wharves.

RICHMOND HILL. IN MARKET.

WHIS well known and beautiful Estate is now offered for sale. Those in its vicinity, who wish to purchase will do well to explore the place and examine into its advantages as to soil, timber, accommodations, &c. Bu to strangers and speculators in land, we will briefly say that this Farm contains between 1,100 and 1,200 acres; in that this Farm contains between 1,100 and 1,200 acres; is situated immediately on navigation; was formerly owned by Charles Carter of Shirley, who built the house, which was his residence for many years. Its locality is favorable for those wishing to unite the pleasures of farming with the toils and emoluments of the learned professions, it is just seven miles below Richmond Courthouse. The terms will be very accommodating.

For information, apply to Lyne Shackelford, Esq., Warsew, or to Mr. Leland, at Totuskey Bridge, adjoining the lias m. June 18—c2t

Explanation and History of the Book of Common Praye Life of Mrs Mary Fletcher, by Hy Moore Fireside Education, by the author of Peter Parley Female Student, by Mrs Pheips Fisher's Catechism.

Gospel Sonnets, by Rev Randolph Ersking Grace of Christ, by Rev Wm S Plummer Dr Grant and the Mountain Nestorians, by Rev

Life of Isahella Granam. Gathered Fragments, by Rev John A Clarke The Guiding Star, or the Bible God's Message Guide to Confirmation, by Stephen H Tyng, D D June 15

TO LAND SPECULATORS.

OFFER for sale 3,047 acres of Land, on the North
Anna river, in Spotsylvania county, Va., of which
about 1,000 acres are cleared and enclosed. The place has There is a good Garden, Orchard, &c., of various kinds of fruit; and an abundance of pure water in every portion of the tract. There is also a great quantity of excellent timber, of various kinds, though chiefly pine and white oak, which will be very valuable to the purchaser, as it can be easily floated down the river, in high water, to the terminus of the Richmond and York river railroad, where there will no doubt be a market at no very distant day. I shall not attempt a further description, except to say, it would make a most desirable and splendid stock farm.—Those who may desire to purchase such property are in vited to go and see, and judge for themselyes.

Mr. Jonathan Johnson, living a short distance above, will take pleasure in showing the place, and giving any information in his power. A great bargain can be had in this property, as I amtoo far away to give it any attention.

May 1—3 May

Telegraphed for the Richmond Enquirer HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, June 17.—President Buchanan pheen sick, the last two days, with diarrhosa, but better to day.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN NEWS EXPECTED. HALIFAX, June 17.—The stestoship Vanderb from Liverpool, with dates to the 9th inst., three da later, passed Cape Race to-day. The news brough by her will be forwarded about ten o'clock to-mg

LATER FROM UTAIL. LEAVENWORTH, June 13th -Two gentlemen LEAVENWORTH, June 13th - 1 we gentlemen hav, arrived here from Camp Scott, with eight days less news. Governor Cumming was still at Sait Lake City. Gen. Johnston had provisions sufficient to last till June 10th. Nothing had been heard from Captal Leavents. The grantlemen past

Marcy, near Fort Laramie. The gentlemen we passed by a Mormon express from Salt Lake Cit having left May 11th, bound to Council Bluffs. The reported that Gov. Cumming had returned to Cap Scott, but expected to return to the city immediate. They also reported everything as quiet. Gen. Johnston intended awaiting the arrival of a eace commissioners at Camp Scott. The Indians are annoying the Mormons, who

they call squaws, because they won't fight.

Brigham Young delivered the great seal, the recorder, which were supposed to have been destroyed. Gov. Cumming.

The recent heavy rains had ratended far west, as all the streams were full.

NEW YORK, June 17 .- Flour has declined

are dull: Virginia sixes 95. BALTIMORE, June 17 -Flour and wheat are changed. Corn is active: mixed 68 a 70, white

HAMPTON ROADS, June 17.—Arrived, ship Cotaute, 110 days from Callso.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICHMOND MARKETS, JUNE 18, 1858

FLOUR.-Sales of mixed lots at \$4.75, and nice str.

FLOUR.—Sales of mixed lots at \$4 75, and nice straigs to rands at \$5 WHEAT.—Ordinary to fair at 75@50c, best extress price \$1 10@11 15. The City mills have stopped grinding (ORN—50@75 cts. per bushel, and scarce. CORN MEAL.—65a70c \$\psi\$ bushel. Transactions a Meal mostly in the retail way.

OATS.—50@35 cents.
THEACCY—The breaks of tobacco are large, also us receipts. We notice that the order of the tobacco is much better. We quote inferior ings at \$4654 55 good \$565 fine day Shipping \$10 coff, inferior load \$465 \times cod \$5 \times 50 \times 15 \ti

half beil \$4 a.0 in bibl \$7 a.0. Shad in bibl \$10 30, half \$5 a.0. Mackersh No. 3 & \$11. No gross herrings receive Halifax No. 1 cut \$4 (2.4%). FERTILIZERS—Ferravian Guano \$55 per ton. 3 can \$25 per ton. Colombian \$36 per ton. De. E. Manipulated Guano \$50, Kerso 4 a. \$53. De Berg's \$ PURCHASE OF STATUES.—Mr. W.m. B. Attor, now in Paris, has bought Powers' statue called California. for the sum of \$7,500, and the Hon. Hamilton Fish has bought a third duplicate of the same artist's "Fisher Boy" for the sum of \$1,000.

A very large amount of corn is annually imported into Boston, mostly from the Southern States. No left in the Southern States.

RYE.—Improved a control of the contr

NUTS.—Hard shell Almonds 10 to 12 cts. Soft shell? 24 cts. Mixed 17 to 18c. Filberts 8 to 10c. Palm nuts 10c. Cocoa nuts \$5 \$2 10c.

HON AND NAILS.—Pig Iron, \$30 to 35; Swedes, \$1.11 per ton. English refined and Tredegar, \$50; Come English, \$70; American country, \$100. Cut Nails 84; ts; \$\psi\$ b.

LIME -- Sales from the whart at \$1, from store \$1\(\frac{1}{2}\)

STARCH, -- Prime Corn \(\frac{1}{2}\)

SENACA ROOT, \(-32\)

Cts.

HOOP POLES. -- Flour bbl. \$7\(\pi\)9; hhd. \$17\(\pi\)13 per the

and, GUNPOWDER.—Dupont's and Bazard's Sporting F F and FFF \$5.25; Blasting \$5.75 keg, wholesale price. But price F FF and FFF \$6.75; Blasting \$4.25.
FLAXSED.—\$1.00@1-25-75 blasting \$4.25.
GRASS SEEDS.—Clover Seed \$5.25@5.50 according quantity and quality. Herds Grass \$1.@13. These 2.25@2.50. Orchard and Randall Grass 1.50@2 per bush: COTTON YARNS, \$c.—Cotton Yarns 23@24 cts. Commonding Twine 35cts.

Cordage 22 cts.; Seine Twine 27 cts.; Carper Warp 22 ct Wranglag Twine 35cts.

Cording Twine Shiets.

BEESWAX.—29 cests \$\partial \text{in}\$ is the EROOMS.—\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ (according to quality.}\$

BEOMS.—\$\frac{1}{2}\text{ (according to quality.}\$

WOOD.—Wholessle: Oak \$\partial \text{ per cord.}\$ Pine \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ (hea Oak 5.}\$ Pine \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ (hea Oak 6.}\$ Coal, egg \$\text{ (amily use, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Per ton of 2.000 Pos.; Schuylkill Wash, tump, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ (bod \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Per ton; Lehigh Lump, for founds \$\frac{1}{2}\$. The above are retail prices.

COKE.—For city consumption \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ (5 Per cart load of bushels, for soft lump; soft hall \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ (5.}\$ Hard lump and h \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ (5.}\$ Per cart load of bushels, for soft lump; soft hall \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ (5.}\$ Hard lump and h \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ (5.}\$ Per cart load of bushels, for soft lump; soft hall \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ (5.}\$ Lags sales \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ (mea)}\$ Parcels. Larger quantities toicht bring more.

GINSENG.—We quote crude the ts., last sale; is small parcels. Larger quantities might bring more. RICE.—661% cents and sexuec.

SALT.—From the what \$1.85 from Store 1 50621 G. CANDLES.—Tallow 11% 615c; ?? ?. Jackson's 14% 3; Hulls 19 c. Acamantine, 166223; ; Sperm 45c; Pacsperm 52 cents. Market well supplied.

BUTTER—We quote Mountain 12% 620 and 22%; 60226; 266226c. Common 12% 12%c. The market is well splied. olied.
SALTPETRE-SM etc. P fb.
FEATHERS - Stock light, Formand light, Sales at

FEATHERS—Secon light. Domand light. Sales at 40c for prime.

HIDES—Green 5 to 5 cis.; Green Saitad 1@8 cis.; Digit 10 cis.; Caif 50 to 125 cis.; Sneep 25 to 40 cis.

SHOT.—644@75 cents, cash and time as 10 quantity. drop and buck.

PEAS—Red \$14, Black 1 %.

LEAD—Pig 644@7. Bar 7@74.

FLOUR BARREIS—50 cis.

LEATHER—We quote good stamp, over weight a leather 2466-56. % bb.; good middle weights 256/25 cond damaged 136/26 cis.; noor, 126/14c., upper leads \$1.50@3 as in size, weight and quality—the latter pouly for superior heavy sides. Harness 316/39c. Res

ROSIN, \$1 70/01 75 pt thit. STAVES — Good call for four barrels we quote at \$5/0. B thousand, and in demand, , WOOL, -Washed 20 of 30 cents; unwashed 15 % lecce as in quality. CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP

variant quetations above these, while it may key may not be maintained.
SHEEP-Mutton, \$5 to \$6 gross. Lambs are se \$3 to \$5 per head for fair to extr HOGS-\$7 50 net. SALES OF STOCKS IN RICHMON!

MARINE NEWS.

TORT OF RICHMOND, JUSE 17, 1858 HIGH WATER THIS DAY AT 101 O CLOCK. ARRIVED.

Schr Roht, P. Waller, Lively, light. Schr Spirit of the Times, Slover, White

DAY LODGE. No. 58,
LOUISA COURT HOUSE, VIRGINIA

VII.I. have a Public Celebration, on the
23th instant. Dr J. Lausing Burraws
will deliver an address.
Brethren in good standing are respectfully invited to unite with us. ited to unite with us.

By an arrangement with the Central Lail Ro

visiters from Richmond can attend at reduced fat BY THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT PASSENGERS for New York, by the Steamship ROANOKE, are re-quested to be on board before the boar of departure, 6 o'clock, P. M., Friday, the June 17-czt

EXPORTS OF COTTON-THE CROP NEW ORLEANS, June.—The exports of cotton free this port the past week comprised 20,000 bales. Liverpool and 3,000 to Havre. It is now conceded all bands that the present crop will reach 3,100,60 bales.

cents. Wheat is dull; sales of Southern red at 11 white 1 30 cts. Corn is firm; sales of mix-d at 70 cts., white 74 to 78 cts., yellow 78 to 80 cts. Steel

MARINE NEWS.

bbls 51M, New Orleans 40 cis, with a limited atom Porto Rico 29,535c. FISH.—North Caronina No. 1 Cut \$8 50, Family Ros 18 July 18 50, Sand in bbls \$10 50, half

WHISKEY.-We have to note an advance; Com Whiskey is now held at 21% @25 ets.
TEAS.—Imperial and Gunnowder, 35@\$1 20 •
POTATOrS.—We quote Northern Mercers and Countr FOTATORS -- We that Southern stellers and Country 281 per bushel.

FLASTER-Lump \$11 to 11. Northern Ground Sear habstrac's Ground\$9 per ton, Calcined, \$2 37;al er bbl. Stock of Lump none in market. RYE.-Improved a little--we quote 70cts. \$2 bushel.

A ing's best refined Syrup. For sale by lune 18 GEO, L HERRING, 56, Main st.

Skirting 2 6/24c; Skirting 32/6/14 as in quality—the latter only for saperior heavy sides. Harness 316/33c, it Skirting 2 6/24c; Skirting 32/6/14 as in quality. HAY.—Stock large and demand fair. Sales at 20c, wharf; \$16/1.12c from store.

ROSIN.—\$1 70/6/1 75 78 bbl.

BEEF.—The supply of Cattle is better, and nand is lessening. The last sales were at \$5 wt net. The condition of the marget were

SALES OF STOCKS IN RICHMOND.

REPORTED BY JOHN A. LANCASTER & SON, BROKESS.

Virginia 6 per cent, 34 years to run, no sales at the TreatDo. Do shorter dates, sales \$20 to 04 and interest.

Bichmond City Bonds, sales \$22 and interest.

Richmond City Bonds, sales \$22 and interest.

Virginia Bank Stock, par \$10-sales \$78.

Parmers Bank Stock, sales \$1032.

Exchange Bank Stock, sales \$1032.

Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Stock, inst sales \$78.

Richmond Pire Association Stock, par \$20, last sales \$67.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Stot sales \$71.

Virginia Central Railroad Stock, last sales \$29. Richmond and Petersburg Rallroad Stock, last sales Richmond and Danville Rallroad Stock, last sales \$35 James River and Kanawha Stock, last sales \$7.

Schr Crenshaw, Mars, New York, Phys. Schr Emma, Shorter, Norfolk, andre. Schr Ashland, Holmes, Baltimore, mdes. Schr Mary L. Horner, Clark, Philadelphia, co Schr Macedonian, Hoston, Eastern Shore, 980

SAILED. Schr Joseph Baker, Wilson, Boston, mose

Sin inst.

Tickets and borths accured at our office, opposite ser's whereer.

Passage to New York, meals and state room including \$10. Steerage passage only \$5.

Passage to Nortolk same as by the river boats.

Freight received to-day, Friday, and up to the he of-lock P. M., unless a sufficiency be received at hat hour.